

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements received up to five o'clock on Thursdays, and inserted at the following charges:—

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## The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11, 1862.

THE NEW LAND REGISTRY OFFICE, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, will be opened on Wednesday next, on which day the officials appointed by the Lord Chancellor will be in attendance to transact business. The General Rules and Orders, which have been framed by Mr. Follett, Q.C., the Registrar, and sanctioned by the Lord Chancellor, have been issued, and are to come into operation on the 15th instant. The rules are fifty-one in number. Applications for registration are to be made in writing, signed by the applicant or his solicitor, and are to state the nature of the interest of the applicant, and to give a general description in concise terms of the property. An abstract of the title is also to be left in the office, accompanied by an affidavit verifying it. A schedule of all deeds and other documents, and a copy of any map or plan referred to in the abstract is also to be left therewith. An accurate map of the property must be deposited when directed, and also a full description of the property. Such description is to contain the boundaries of the property, and the names and addresses of the owners and occupiers of adjoining lands, and also the name and address of the lord of the manor where lands are situate within or held of any manor. Titles are to be examined and reported upon by examiners of title, or the conveyancing counsel to the Court of Chancery. The Registrar may require the description, quantities, and boundaries of lands, and the accuracy of maps and plans, to be investigated and ascertained by a person nominated and appointed by himself. Before registration, notice of intention to register is to be given by advertisement. All affidavits are to be sworn before the assistant registrar or a commissioner, and the Registrar may require evidence to be given *viva voce*. All affidavits are to be filed in the office and copies taken. There are two schedules appended to the orders, the first of which comprises a series of forms to be used in the application for registration, and the second contains a table of fees, which are to be collected by means of stamps. These Orders have, at all events, the merit of being simple and intelligible. They seem to be founded, to a considerable extent, on the Orders of the Irish Landed Estates Court, and therefore will probably be found to work well. No time has been lost in opening the office for business, which, it is said, is likely to flow in fast. Our readers already know from our advertising columns that the Land Transfer Act has been edited by Mr. A. E. Miller, and may be had at the office of this Journal. With Mr. Miller's work and these General Orders, no solicitor need be at a loss how to set about obtaining registration of title.

THE METROPOLITAN AND PROVINCIAL LAW ASSOCIATION has had a successful meeting at Birmingham. Besides the president, Mr. Avison, of Liverpool, whose admirable address will be found elsewhere in our columns, the following among other members were present:—Messrs. J. Hope Shaw, T. Kennedy, W. Shaen, A. Ryland, J. W. Whateley, J. Rawlins, T. R. T. Hodgson, W. Roberts, E. R. Williams, J. Turner, J. M. Marshall, E. Eddison (Leeds), G. S. Gem, C. A. Smith, T. Devy, J.

Lewis (Wrexham), L. P. Rowley, G. J. Johnson, J. C. Fowke, E. B. Rawlings, T. Y. Moilliet, W. W. Porter, H. Best, J. G. Bradbury, E. L. Lyndall, G. F. James, J. Bouskell (Leicester), T. Martineau, J. Tree, G. Atkins, C. E. Mathews, C. H. Talbot, Finlay Knight, G. Whateley, R. Radford, R. Simpson, jun., A. Hart, J. Case, E. R. Williams, J. Baker, T. F. Ponchia, L. Fry (Bristol), E. Serjeant, B. Chesshyre, C. L. Nelson, W. J. Beale, F. Price, V. Bower, L. J. Mitchell, W. J. Robinson (Liverpool), J. H. E. Gill (Liverpool), L. Martin (Liverpool), W. Radclyff (Liverpool), H. G. Taylor (St. Helen's), W. Morgan, H. Reynolds, J. Smallwood, J. Turner (London), J. Livett (Bristol), W. H. Shaw, C. L. Saunders, J. H. Beale, P. Rickman (London), R. A. Payne (Liverpool), J. Eden (Liverpool), L. Horton, J. Marigold, J. Jeffereys (Barrister-at-Law), W. S. Allen, J. A. Rose (London), C. H. Jagger, N. Gedye (London), A. J. Day (Kidderminster), J. Anderton.

Some useful papers were read, of which we shall give an account as our space permits. The meeting altogether appears to have been a very pleasant one, and to have been considerably indebted to the local members, who spared no pains or expense in making the visit as agreeable as possible. We are also glad to see that the meeting of the Solicitors' Benevolent Institution was well attended, and that this useful society is now placed upon a better footing.

ASSISTANT-BARRISTERSHIPS are regarded amongst the members of the Irish Bar as very important prizes, and the jealousy with which their distribution is watched exhibits itself in many ways to which we are unaccustomed on this side of the Channel. There are three grades or classes of assistant-barristers. The salary of the first is about £1,100, the second £800, and the third £600, a-year, and promotion from a lower to a higher grade is frequent and sometimes speedy. The assistant-barrister is a kind of compound of an English county court judge and chairman of quarter sessions or recorder. He has both criminal and civil jurisdiction. Sessions are held quarterly in certain towns throughout the country, and always include both criminal and civil business. They commence with county business and the trial of criminals, nominally before the county magistrates, of whom the assistant-barrister is *ex officio* chairman. As a matter of fact he is to all intents and purposes treated as sole judge. After this business is disposed of he sits as a civil judge, with a jurisdiction very much resembling, upon the whole, that of an English county court judge. Ordinarily the entire work of an assistant-barrister might be and is disposed of in a few weeks in every year. Some of the first-class appointments are filled by barristers in leading business, and we believe that in some instances—although, no doubt, rare ones—the office is held and its duties discharged by persons usually resident out of Ireland. It is no wonder, therefore, that these appointments should be so eagerly sought after. There is nothing nearly so good for practising barristers in England. If there were, Government would be watched probably with equal sharpness in the dispensation of such valuable patronage. Lord Carlisle has been recently charged by a clerical politician of Belfast with unfairly bestowing his favours upon Roman Catholics. "Ten out of our twelve judges," says Dr. Hanna, "are Roman Catholics. Of twenty-two Crown solicitors appointed under Lord Carlisle twenty are Roman Catholics." In reply to this observation a statement has been published that out of ten assistant-barristers appointed by Lord Carlisle only three are Catholics. There has also been a religious analysis of the resident or stipendiary magistrates also appointed by the present Lord Lieutenant; and it appears that out of twenty who owe their appointment to him sixteen are Protestants. The following curious facts about the religious persuasion of the judges of the Irish superior courts are also stated:—

In the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Ex-

chequer there certainly is an undue proportion of Roman Catholics; but the proportion is not ten to two, as Mr. Hanna asserts, but eight to four. The four protestant judges are the Lord Chief Justice Leffroy, Mr. Justice Hayes, Mr. Justice Christian, and Baron Fitzgerald. But there are other courts besides those mentioned. The Lord Chancellor is, and must by law be, a protestant; the Lord Justice of Appeals is a protestant; the Master of the Rolls is a protestant; so also are the three judges of the Encumbered Estates Court, the judge of the Probate Court, and the judge of the Consistorial Court, one of the two judges of the Court of Bankruptcy, and the Recorder of Dublin. There are altogether twenty-three judges administering law and equity in the courts of Dublin. Of these fourteen are protestants and nine Roman Catholics.

Even the minor functionaries do not escape the theological test. We are told that there are 32 Protestant Clerks of the Peace, while there are only 7 Roman Catholics, and that of the Clerks of the Crown 26 are Protestant and but 11 Roman Catholic. The Crown Solicitors—who conduct criminal prosecutions before the assistant barristers—are more fairly divided, the numbers being 19 to 13.

The most recent changes among the assistant-barristers are as follows:—Mr. Jones has retired from the chairmanship of the county of Down, which is a first-class county, according to the arrangement of salaries for the assistant-barristers. Mr. Jones is to be succeeded by Mr. Johnstone, from West Cork (second class), to which Mr. Leahy, from Louth (third class), is promoted, and the new assistant-barrister just appointed to fill this vacancy is Mr. D. R. Pigot, son of the Chief Baron. Mr. Pigot is a Roman Catholic. We have heard it said that it might not be so easy to classify the religions of the superior judges in Westminster Hall as it seems to be in Ireland.

Mr. Justice O'Brien, it is said, is about to resign in consequence of bad health. He will probably be succeeded by Mr. O'Hagan, the Irish Attorney-General.

MR. JOHN MARTIN, a highly respectable solicitor of Dublin, has been put forward by the conservative members of the Town Council as a candidate for the mayoralty of that city for the ensuing year. According to an arrangement between the Conservative and Liberal sections of the council, each party was to have the nomination to the office every alternate year, and the Conservatives were unanimous in nominating Mr. Martin for next year, which according to the compact belonged to them. He was objected to, however, by the other side on the ground that although otherwise eligible, yet he had been professionally engaged against the Liberal party, and was the paid agent of a political club. The matter rests there for the present, the discussion upon it being postponed until the first Monday in November.

MR. M. D. HILL, Recorder of Birmingham, has had his salary raised from £300 to £400 a-year in consideration of his "lengthened and distinguished services in the general administration of justice and in the cause of criminal reform." Mr. S. Warren will probably be encouraged by this piece of liberality on the part of the Birmingham Town Council to look for a similarly useful acknowledgment of his services of the same kind. Both these gentlemen have been labouring very hard to increase the importance of the office of recorder, which they have succeeded in doing by means mainly of elaborate essays, in the shape of charges to the grand jury on various popular topics of criminal law amendment, among which reformatories may be deemed the foremost. Both of them, however, hold very easy and profitable appointments which afford them abundant leisure for the composition of such addresses, and it is certainly very questionable whether valuable recorderships like those of Birmingham and Hull should be held by commissioners in bankruptcy or masters in lunacy. We believe that many county court judges and other officials of a like rank retain recorderships which they received while practising at the bar, a course which is hardly

laudable. We are glad to find, however, that some of the Town Councils throughout the country are beginning to devise liberal things for their recorders. In many boroughs the salary is very trifling, and the office is not worth the acceptance of any member of the Bar with even a moderate amount of business. We should have thought that the income originally attached to the recordership of Birmingham—£300 a-year—was by no means illiberal for the amount of work to be done. If it were otherwise it may fairly be questioned whether a bankruptcy commissioner who already receives £2,000 a-year of the public money ought to have leisure enough for the efficient discharge of so much additional business. Judging, however, from the resolution of the Town Council of Birmingham the additional £100 a-year voted to Mr. Hill appears to be intended as a kind of reward for his exertions in the "general administration of justice," and not merely for the manner in which he has discharged his duties as recorder.

THE NEW SHERIFFS OF LONDON, Messrs. James Clarke Lawrence and Hugh Jones, gave their inauguration dinner on Friday, the 3rd instant, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. Amongst the guests were J. Locke, Esq., Q.C., W. Cox, Esq., M.P., Thomas Chambers, Esq., Q.C., Common Serjeant, Mr. Serjeant Parry, and other members of the Bar.

#### THE EVIDENCE OF EXPERTS.

The evidence of experts has for some years past been a standing topic of dissension between physicists and lawyers. As a matter of course, it turned up for discussion during the recent meeting of the British Association, at Cambridge. A report of a committee appointed to consider the subject was read, and the conclusion at which it arrives may be shortly expressed. It proposes that judges should be empowered, on application from a suitor, in causes of a technical character, to convene skilled assessors to give their opinions on the statements of the witnesses, in such manner as may be required by the judge; and it suggests that the number of these assessors should not exceed three. We are unable to gather from the statement which appeared in the daily newspapers whether it is proposed that there should be three persons appointed by the Crown as scientific assessors for all such causes—who would thus, in fact, become a permanent and novel addition to our judiciary, with a jurisdiction *sub modo* touching "technical" questions;—or that each one of the superior judges should have the option of selecting for himself his own assessors. It is not unlikely that the Savants would prefer permanent appointments, with good salaries, and high official rank; but it will hardly be contended that such a scheme could prove satisfactory in its operation. "Technical" questions are well nigh infinite in their variety; and it would be impossible to find any three men specially competent to advise upon even the majority of such questions. There were many topics of natural science discussed at Cambridge upon which even Professor Willis, the president of the Association, might find himself at a loss; and we doubt whether Mr. Fairbairn, the president of the section devoted to mechanical science, would find himself altogether at home upon some of the points which are litigated on either side of Westminster Hall, in patent causes. Science is so full of *spécialités*, that if once we were to admit the principle of giving a judge the most competent assessor in every case involving questions of science, it would be necessary to have almost as many such assessors as cases. We put aside, therefore, as being wholly untenable, any proposition for the permanent appointment of any small number of judicial experts. There appears to be no reason, however, why the appointment should be of this character, and, accordingly, various other proposals have from time to time been made upon the subject.

It has been suggested that some considerable number of men—say twenty or thirty—should be nominated as scientific assessors by the Crown, and that the judges should be allowed to make their selection from amongst them, as occasion required. If judicial assessors are really a desideratum—which we very much doubt—this plan seems to be at once the most reasonable and the most feasible that has been suggested, unless indeed the whole matter can be disposed of by merely extending the power which the Court of Chancery now has to obtain the assistance of scientific persons whenever it thinks fit to do so. The Master in Chancery Abolition Act, 1852, s. 42, enacts that

It shall be lawful for the said Court or any judge thereof, in such way as they may think fit, to obtain the assistance of accountants, merchants, engineers, actuaries, and other scientific persons, the better to enable such Court or judge to determine any matter at issue in any cause or proceeding, and to act upon the certificate of such persons.

Another section of the same Act provides that the Taxing-Master of the Court shall regulate the allowances to be made for such services. In all discussions which have taken place upon the subject, we have seen nothing to impeach the wisdom of this plan. It has, moreover, the advantage of having been actually tested by experience, and of being found to answer its purpose—without causing any organic change in the judiciary, or involving any expensive and doubtful experiment, such as has been proposed by the committee of the British Association.

The discussion which ensued upon the reading of the report at Cambridge conspicuously exhibits the general uncertainty and confusion existing in the minds of those who seek the change recommended by the committee. Some of the speakers considered that the assessor would be in fact, a substitute for the jury; while others were disposed to give him quasi-judicial functions. It is certainly time for the advocates of change to settle among themselves what they really want. Dr. Smith, of Manchester, represents a class principally composed of medical men, who are mainly anxious for what they call the "independence" of men of science. They say, for instance, that where medical testimony is required, it ought to be adduced not in a partisan kind of way, as it is now, but rather as the evidence of those who are "as able to give an opinion on such of the facts and laws of nature as are ascertained as a judge is to speak of the laws of the land." In other words, a medical witness should be allowed to pronounce conclusively upon medical questions, and should not be subject to cross-examination, or even to questions from the Bench. Where any conflict arose between the pronouncements of doctors, it is suggested that they should discuss and settle their differences amongst themselves, and perhaps under the presidency of a scientific adviser. The judge would take the law of nature from these gentlemen, and the jury would take the law of the land from the judge, and the verdict would be the necessary result of the two. In observing upon this notable scheme, we need hardly say that it exhibits a remarkable want of acquaintance with the requirements of our criminal jurisprudence, the practice of our criminal courts, and the common experience of medical human nature. It surely cannot be intended that the Crown alone should be allowed to produce medical testimony in criminal cases—that in a case of poisoning, for example, the fate of a prisoner should hang upon the opinion of two or three doctors appointed by the Crown to report upon the case. But if the prisoner and the prosecutor are both to remain at liberty to select their own medical witnesses, the only change that would in fact be effected by the proposed plan would be to substitute unchallengeable written reports for viva voce evidence subject to cross-examination, which would certainly not be an alteration for the better. There is at present no rule which prevents a scientific witness from committing his opinion to writing, but it would be

absurd to prevent the judge or either side from asking him questions which might elucidate it, or show that it was not worth much. The anomaly of this plan is that the doctors would then become a species of irregular jury, without the responsibilities or the safeguards which the law prescribes for such bodies. What verdict could be expected from a medical jury composed of persons nominated equally by the prisoner and the prosecutor? The verdict of experts, moreover, would be either conclusive or open. If the former, it would hardly ever be attainable where the prisoner could pick one-half of the jury. If the latter, it would in truth be no advantage beyond what may be gained according to the present system, while it would involve to all intents and purposes different hearings of the same case before different juries, as well as a very inconvenient splitting up of the issues to be tried.

We have thrown out these suggestions not for the purpose of showing that there is no room for improvement in the trial of "technical" causes, but rather to show the direction and the mode in which improvement may be sought. It is unquestionably desirable that every common law judge should have the same power of consulting scientific persons as chancery judges now have. It is unhappily a matter of notoriety that a wealthy litigant has generally little difficulty in overwhelming a poor opponent with a host of scientific witnesses. As a rule, they are very expensive auxiliaries and are not prone to give their services for the pure love of science. It will, therefore, be advisable that every judge should be empowered to inform himself, when he thinks fit, by consultation with disinterested experts; and this we think will be found to be the whole of what is necessary or useful for the purposes of justice. At all events, it should always be remembered in these discussions, that the appointment of judicial assessors, or the enabling of judges to consult experts other than those whose testimony is already in the cause, involves widely different considerations from those which are incidental to every proposition which has yet been made for constituting "juries" of experts, and still more so from the wild attempt at establishing the so-called "independence" of scientific witnesses.

#### SHORT-HAND WRITERS AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

Short-hand writers are not unlikely to become, before long, a wide-spread institution in this country. Of late years several attempts have been made to introduce them as part of our judicial machinery. The Examiners in Chancery are compelled to take down in their own handwriting the depositions of witnesses upon oral examination, but it appears that a special examiner, appointed by the Court, is at liberty, if he pleases, to have the evidence taken down by a short-hand writer. Such at least was the dictum of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley in *Wright v. Wilkin*, 6 W. R. 643; and the same learned judge was of opinion in the case of *Re the London, Birmingham, and Buckinghamshire Railway Company*, 6 W. R. 141, that in a winding-up before the Master he was at liberty to employ a short-hand writer at the expense of the estate. The same learned judge has also intimated his view that trial by jury in the Court of Chancery can never be largely or satisfactorily resorted to if the judges are to take down in writing the *viva voce* evidence. The very small extent to which this Palladium of British liberty has been invoked is probably owing to a feeling of this kind on the part of suitors and their professional advisers as much as to anything else; and yet it is unquestionable on the other hand that if short-hand writers' notes were a condition precedent of every trial by jury, or upon oral testimony before a judge in Chancery, the expense would be so great as to deter most persons. It is well-known that in many cases even now that the great bulk of the evidence is in the shape of affidavits, the expense of the short-hand writer's notes



of the hearing nearly equals that of counsels fees, and very greatly exceeds the taxed costs of the solicitor for his attendance in court during the same period. Numerous efforts, however, have, as we have already mentioned, during the last few years been made to attach short-hand writers as officials or quasi-officials to our various courts. It was one of the few topics which caused some fight in the session of 1861, during the passage of the Bankruptcy Bill through Parliament. In the result the bankruptcy commissioners were authorised in any matter within their jurisdiction to direct the employment of a short-hand writer. There has been already sufficient time to form an opinion as to the operation of the clause in question, and we believe we speak the opinion of practical men when we say that it has been either useless or unnecessarily embarrassing, and that its effect, so far as it has had any, is merely to enable the commissioners to appoint to the office persons who are not bound to attend, and whose non-attendance may, and indeed has been found to lead to considerable inconvenience. The Lord Mayor proposes now, it appears, that the system shall be extended to the Central Criminal Court. It is suggested that there should be short-hand writer's notes, not only in particular cases, but in every case. His Lordship thinks it desirable that authentic records of the proceedings of that court should be prepared and preserved, and intends bringing forward a motion upon the subject at a future meeting of the Court of Common Council. The only argument adduced in favour of the proposal was, that the judges were unable to take notes sufficiently full for the purpose of any subsequent appeal to the Home Office. It appears to us, however, that this argument proceeds upon a fallacious assumption as to the duty of the Home Secretary in such cases; and even if it were otherwise—assuming that the Home Office were constituted a court of appeal from the verdict of the jury upon the facts in evidence—yet it can hardly be contended that the number of such appeals is sufficient to justify so vast an increase of expense and accumulation of public records as would be caused by the suggested scheme. It would certainly involve an addition every year of many hundreds, if not thousands, of volumes to the heaps already piled up in Fetter-lane. There would be, of course, the same necessity for short-hand writers at all the criminal assize courts as it is said exists at the Old Bailey; and should the present movement become entirely successful, the testimony before all the superior courts in every civil case, and before the Bankruptcy Courts, will no doubt be rendered perpetual by the same elaborate process. *Cui bono?* Is not the jury who sees the witness and hears the evidence to pronounce the verdict there and then? Can the short-hand writer take down the manner and bearing as well as the words of the witness? Will not a photographer, at least, be a necessary adjunct? But admitting that the record might be complete and faithful for all ulterior purposes, no one can suppose that it could prevent in civil cases new trials where they would now be granted; and in criminal cases the appeal is almost always grounded upon facts not disclosed at the trial, or upon the opinion of the judge that the verdict was not justified by the evidence, for which it must be assumed that he will always be able to give his reasons without the help of the short-hand writer's notes. Is there not, moreover, some ground for fearing that both the judge and the jury might be rendered less attentive to the evidence as it was adduced, by the knowledge that it would always be within their reach? There is a large class of students who are for ever making elaborate notes and even verbatim transcripts of what they read under the same deluded notion, and it is only after some years they find out that they had far better have taken the pains of getting into their heads half the quantity that they had written in their books. To our minds, the same observation would be found applicable to the system now

proposed, and it is only because we have observed during the past few years an organised and resolute effort to make short-hand writers a part of our judicial machinery that we have thought it desirable thus to call the attention of the profession to the subject.

## The Courts.

### BANKRUPTCY COURT.

It has been announced that Mr. Commissioner Evans will this day retire from office. The number of commissioners of the court will thus be reduced to four. The duties of Mr. Commissioner Evans are being discharged by Mr. Commissioner Holroyd. Mr. James Cooper, who has been for many years messenger in the court of Mr. Evans, will, it is stated, on the retirement of that learned gentleman, be transferred to Mr. Holroyd's court, the duties in which have for some time been discharged by Mr. Dubois, who has been acting as deputy.

The monthly return of persons confined for debt in White-cross-street Prison was made to the Court on the 2nd instant, from which it appears that there were then 101 persons confined in that prison, including twenty commitments from county courts and fifteen persons who had been removed from the Queen's Prison. One of the registrars of the court will shortly inquire into the cases of the prisoners for the purpose of ordering their discharge from custody where the facts will warrant his so doing.

### COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, held on the 2nd inst., at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor referred to a subject connected with the trials at the Central Criminal Court. His Lordship stated that on the 24th ult., when he was attending the sessions there, the question of taking short-hand notes of the trials was brought forward and discussed, and the universal opinion of all those who were best able to judge of the matter was that it was a very desirable thing that there should be, as records of the court, correct and *verbatim* reports of all that took place there. One of the judges said, though he took notes which were quite sufficient to enable him to form an opinion of a case before him, yet whenever an appeal was made to the Home Office it was necessary that the Secretary of State, and those who had to assist in investigating the matter, should be furnished with *verbatim* reports of the proceedings on the trial. He (the Lord Mayor) thought it was most desirable that of the proceedings in the Central Criminal Court of London, authentic records should be prepared and preserved, and he had, therefore, thought it his duty to make the announcement to the Court, preparatory to a regular motion on the subject on a future day.

Mr. LAWLEY gave notice of his intention to move that it be referred to the general purposes committee to consider and report forthwith on the propriety of continuing the office of short-hand writer at the Central Criminal Court, and to furnish a statement of the probable cost.

### THE CITY SOLICITORSHIP.

Mr. H. LOWMAN TAYLOR gave notice that he should move at their next meeting, "That in their opinion the second standing order, which precludes members of this court from being candidates for high and important offices in its gift, and which has been in force for many years, is a wise and salutary regulation, tending to uphold the dignity, character, and independence of the Court of Common Council; and that at the forthcoming appointment of City solicitor that standing order shall remain intact, and not be suspended."

Mr. Alderman DAKIN said it would be in the recollection of the Court that, at its last sitting, a letter was read at the table announcing the death of the City solicitor, Mr. Charles Pearson. On that occasion he stated that he would propose, at the next meeting of the court, with its permission, a fitting vote to record its sense of his loss and of condolence with his amiable and accomplished widow. It was one of the usages of the court on such an occasion to pass such a vote, and therefore he now took an opportunity of formally submitting a resolution which he trusted would meet with unanimous concurrence. It was unnecessary for him to say one word as to the value of Mr. Pearson's services or the importance of the position he occupied. They knew that for some time past Mr. Pearson had struggled in the face of disease and on the verge of death in

order to accomplish the duties of his office. They all knew his great abilities and how industriously he dedicated those abilities to his particular office, and beyond and outside of it to whatever in his judgment was calculated to benefit the citizens at large. His resolution also referred to Mrs. Pearson. From first to last she was the better angel of his life; of late she had been literally eyes to the blind and feet to the lame, and it would be a great source of satisfaction to her to know that her affectionate services were appreciated by that Court. Mr. Alderman Dakin then moved—"That this Court cannot record the death of Charles Pearson, Esq., the City solicitor, without expressing the opinion they entertain of the able and faithful manner in which he for so many years discharged the duties of his office. Having in early life taken a leading part in the conduct of the business of the corporation, as representative of the ward of Bishopsgate, he acquired an intimate knowledge of its affairs, and while he industriously dedicated his great abilities to the important concerns which came within the immediate scope of the duties of his office in all matters affecting the general welfare of the citizens of London, he was ever ready to lend to their promotion his powerful aid. This Court likewise desires to express its sympathy with Mrs. Pearson in the bereavement with which it has pleased Providence to visit her. The great loss she has sustained may in some degree be estimated by those who have experienced the kindness of his manner and the readiness with which on all occasions he assisted those who required his help. And this Court earnestly hopes that Mrs. Pearson may in this her hour of sorrow receive support from that source which alone can supply it to those who are visited with severe trial."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Later in the day Deputy HARRISON, pursuant to notice, moved—"That it be referred to the officers and clerks committee to consider what provision, if any, should be made for Mrs. Pearson, widow of the late City solicitor, in consideration of the many important services rendered by him to his fellow-citizens, especially for the last twenty-three years, during which period he was an officer of the corporation." Mr. Harrison briefly recounted the public services of Mr. Pearson. He mentioned that Mr. Pearson had left his widow without provision, and he concluded by formally moving the resolution set forth above, and which was seconded by Mr. Norris, M.P.

The motion underwent some very severe criticism, but eventually the court adjourned without coming to any decision on the matter.

## Correspondence.

### THE HIGHWAYS ACT.

A few observations on the Highways Act of last Session may not be unacceptable to your readers. The Act is obviously not one of general interest, and more especially affects country solicitors holding official positions. It must, I think, be admitted that the statute law on this subject, is getting into a better state than formerly, and a Consolidation Act will shortly be desirable, so that at the reading of one Act, the law on this subject may be obtained.

The present Act is, in effect, an "amendment" Act—one of a class of Acts which perplexes both the judge and the practitioner. It is confined to England. The old Act (5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 50) is called, it will be observed, "the Principal Act," and this Act and the Amendment Acts are termed the "Highways Act." The operation of the Act is subject to numerous and important restrictions which are given in sect. 7, and which are deserving of especial attention. It will be observed that the mode of initiating proceedings is vague—at least, so it seems to me. The mode is by "proposal" to the justices of the peace, who it seems may take steps to bring the subject before a general or quarter sessions. This, it will be observed, they may do at the time of giving the usual notices for calling such sessions.

The Act, it will be seen, is silent as to the form of the proposal, and the qualification of the person making it. If it be that the proposal should originate with the justices themselves, such course is, I submit, objectionable, and requires amendment which, in such case, it may receive next session. The clause upon which I am observing—sect. 5—does certainly appear to be very vague in relation to the incidents of the proposal. However that may be, the justices' clerks will have to keep their eyes closely on the restrictive clause—sect. 7—in advising the justices.

The machinery of the Act both as respects the provi-

sional and final orders under which highway districts may be fixed, and the regulations of the Board, is carefully prescribed. I may take leave to draw the attention of clerks to the Board to sect. 42, which gives regulations for the construction of "the Principal Act." These regulations, which are eight in number, will require careful attention in applying the present Act. Perhaps I should ask pardon of justices and Board clerks for drawing their attention to the points of this Act, but recollecting the onerous duties which devolve upon these gentlemen, amidst the ever-varying character of Acts of Parliament, I shall, I feel persuaded, be excused. On the whole, the Act is needful, as supplying legislation in cases unprovided for, by, as I believe, the prior Acts, and the present Act will be found to exhibit care in its general details and machinery.

3, Compton-street, Ball's Pond.

J. CULVERHOUSE.

### DEVISE—FREEHOLDS.

It does not appear from the statement of the facts in your correspondent's letter of last week, whether G. survived T., or not; but assuming that she did, I think J. would be entitled to one-third of T.'s moiety. The words "equally amongst the surviving of them share and share alike," seem conclusive as to the testator's intention that all the survivors of the four children he had previously named should participate in the share of one of them dying without issue. A. C. P.

## Foreign Tribunals and Jurisprudence.

### FRANCE.

#### BANKING COMPANY—CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY OF MANAGERS.

It appears from the following case that commercial swindling on a large scale is practised in France as well as in other countries. The Correctional Tribunal of St. Etienne has just tried MM. Avril and Béraud, the managers of the discount bank of that town, on numerous charges of abuse of confidence and swindling. A man named Foyot was also charged as an accomplice. The last two accused only were present, Avril having absconded. The Discount Bank of St. Etienne was founded in 1856 by a man named Prost, who disappeared in the following year after losing one-third of the capital in wild speculations altogether foreign to the business to which the operations of the bank were limited by its statutes. After his flight the capital of the bank was still nearly a million of francs, and amply sufficient for doing a good discount business; but the accused, Avril and Béraud, instead of being warned by their predecessor's fate, almost immediately plunged into speculation in marble quarries, and in building and purchasing houses.

They thus soon lost the greater part of the remaining capital, and at last Avril departed secretly, taking with him 60,000f. in cash. After this the bank was declared bankrupt, and judicial measures were taken for winding up the affairs of the company. It was then discovered that in the course of four years the accused had negotiated bills at the Bank of France to the amount of 82,000,000f. but nearly the whole consisted of accommodation paper, in fabricating which Foyot was their principal agent, he having been employed to get the bills signed by insolvent persons bearing the same name as gentlemen belonging to well-known commercial firms, in order to avoid the suspicion which must attach to bills for large sums bearing names unknown to the banking world. The tribunal declared the charges proved against all the accused, and condemned Avril to five years' imprisonment, with 3,000f. fine; Béraud to three years' imprisonment, with 1,000f. fine; Foyot to one year of the same punishment, with 1,000f. fine, and all three to ten years' interdiction of the civil rights mentioned in Art. 42 of the Penal Code (such as voting at elections, holding any public office, carrying arms, acting as guardian to minors, or giving evidence on oath).

### LANDLORD AND TENANT—NOTICE TO QUIT.

The Marquis de Fussey, who occupied an apartment in the Rue Trezel, at the yearly rent of 450f., having found a lodging that suited him better, went to Mr. Chalupp, agent of his landlord, M. Dufaire de Lajarte, on the 14th of July last, and requested him to accept a notice to quit at the October quarter day. The agent consented, and it was agreed that two letters should pass between them to regularise the matter. M. de Fussey accordingly sent his written notice, and then took the

other apartment, but two days later he received a note from the agent stating that he had given his consent under the mistaken impression that M. de Fussey's rent was only 350*fr.*, but that as it was really 450*fr.*, he could not accept his notice. M. de Fussey in consequence applied to the tribunal to have the notice declared valid, seeing that he had requested and obtained its acceptance as a favour, which he should not have done had the rent been under 400*fr.*, for then half a quarter's notice is only required by law. The tribunal, in giving judgement, remarked that the alleged mistake as to the rent was not established, and accordingly declared the notice valid, and condemned M. Dufaire de Lajarte to pay all costs.

#### COMMERCIAL BILLS—FORGERY.

The Court of Assizes of the Seine was recently engaged in the trial of a man named Duvert, on a charge of forging commercial bills in the name of M. Fontréaux, a notary at St. Julien (Haute-Vienne). Duvert had in October last year, through the agency of the notary, sold a small property which had been left him, and for the proceeds of which he drew on M. Fontréaux two bills, one for 1,000*fr.*, and the other for 600*fr.*, which were accepted and duly honoured, the balance of the sum due being paid to him by the purchaser himself. In July last the notary was surprised at receiving letters from different persons in Paris, inquiring whether acceptances in his name to six bills for 1,000*fr.* each, drawn by Duvert, were genuine. M. Fontréaux replied in the negative, and immediately denounced the prisoner to justice. The prisoner's counsel maintained that the charge against his client could not stand, as the bills said to be forgeries were not commercial bills, as neither drawer nor acceptor was in trade. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty as to the forgery, but found extenuating circumstances on account of the bills not being commercial, and the prisoner was condemned to three years' imprisonment.

#### Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association.

The Tenth Annual Provincial Meeting of this Association was held in the Library of the Midland Institute at Birmingham, on the 7th and 8th instant, at which Mr. Thomas Avison, the Chairman of the Association, presided. A large and influential body of the profession practising in the metropolis and the provinces attended. The proceedings were opened by the Chairman, who delivered the following address. He said—

Gentlemen,—It has always been a source of much congratulation to meet each other upon these occasions. But this year we have a peculiar and stronger than usual cause for congratulation, for we are now, after an interval of seven years, for the second time holding our annual aggregate meeting in this most important and flourishing town. Such of you as were present when we met here in the year 1855 will remember the kind welcome that was then given to us; and I cannot but hail this renewal of the hospitality of our professional brethren of Birmingham as an unmitigable indication that in this locality the progress of the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association is regarded with great interest, and its exertions found of real utility. Our former meeting at Birmingham was the second occasion upon which we met in the provinces, and we were then in our infancy. We have since met at most of our important provincial towns, as also in the metropolis, and have, we trust, during the interval, gained much experience of the working of our association. It appears to me that this forms a most fit occasion for putting the question to ourselves—Have these aggregate autumnal meetings of the association succeeded? I think, gentlemen, that there can hardly be but one reply to this question. I have been present at nearly all of our meetings, and I feel that whether we consider them as means of making us better acquainted with each other, or whether we judge of their success by the merits of the various valuable papers which have been read to us, we must pronounce them a success. It appears to me that one of the great evils to which our profession is liable is this, that we are too much isolated from each other, and that we act too independently. I believe that these are the great causes of our weakness as a body, and that we must seek in collective and co-operative action the means of raising us as a profession, and giving us that power which we ought to possess. Gentlemen, if we compare the position of this association at this present time with what it was when we met here in the year 1855, we

shall find that we have gained much additional power and much respect. Our association is now consulted by the highest legal authorities, and the suggestions of our committee and members are invariably considered with the greatest attention and respect. I hope that I shall be able to satisfy you all upon this point before I close my present very imperfect observations. It now becomes my duty, as chairman of the association, to give you a short account of the endeavours made, and the results obtained, by your committee of management since the metropolitan annual meeting, held on the 16th of April last, up to which time you have all received similar information concerning the operations of the present year from the last annual report printed and circulated among you, and with the contents of which I will presume you to be acquainted. I will commence then with our Parliamentary proceedings, and take first in order that most interesting subject to a meeting consisting mainly of provincial and therefore conveyancing lawyers,

#### LAND BILLS.

The title to land and its transfer. We have witnessed for several years past various measures introduced into Parliament, having for their object, in one form or another, the simplification of conveyancing, and the introduction of a registration either of deeds or titles, but each year these measures have come to an untimely end. The late session of Parliament, however, has been an exception, for certain bills having this object have become the law of the land. There were no less than seven bills presented to the House of Lords, the two presented by Lord Chelmsford, but better known as Sir Hugh Cairn's Bills, were reported against by the Lords' select committee. Of these two, and of the "Transfer of Real Estate Bill," presented for Lord Brougham by the Lord Chancellor, no further notice has been taken by Parliament. The Bill of Lord St. Leonard's, "Real Property (Title of Purchasers)" which has been wittily characterised by the *Times* as a "Bill for enabling a tenant for life to sell the fee," and Lord Cranworth's second Bill "Security of Purchasers," have been lost in the House of Commons, and the remaining two, namely, the Lord Chancellor's "Transfer of Land," and Lord Cranworth's "Declaration of Title," have received the royal assent, much in the same imperfect, and in many respects impracticable forms, in which they were first passed by the House of Lords. The chief alterations made by the House of Commons being the omission from the Lord Chancellor's Bill of clause 7, proposing to empower the Court of Chancery to make limited declarations of title, and of the seven clauses to empower the same court to direct registration of title. The Lower House considered that the objects of these omitted clauses were better attained by the mode prescribed in Lord Cranworth's Bill to which they added a clause to enable the declaration of title, when obtained, to be registered as an indefeasible title in the registry established by the former bill. On finding that it was the determination of the Government to push the enactment of these bills in the present session, and that no opposition was being made to them beyond the protests contained in the petitions of the Incorporated Law Society, and of this Association (both of which bodies urged the inexpediency of passing bills of such vast importance with so little consideration and care), the committee again consulted the provincial law societies, who with few exceptions, coincided in the views the association had already placed before Parliament, but considered that the bills being optional, would be but very little used, if they did not even fall a dead letter like those formerly passed for shortening deeds. The committee themselves considered the bills in so many respects impracticable, that they decided not to undertake the serious responsibility of preparing amendments which, in the off-hand manner in which the bills were hurried on, and in the thin houses attending the discussions, would have had no chance of adoption, unless squaring precisely with the views of the Lord Chancellor. Her Majesty, in her speech at the close of the session, alludes in the following terms to these bills, which are now the law of the land, "The Act for rendering more easy the transfer of land, will add to the value of real property, will make titles more simple and secure, and will diminish the expense attending purchases and sale." I believe that I am only expressing the general feeling of our profession when I express my most sincere wish that all her Majesty's expectations on this subject may be realized. I am also quite sure that the measure will meet with no opposition from us, but that on the contrary we shall be prepared to advise our clients to avail themselves of the benefit of the measures whenever we feel that it will be for their interest to do so. I am afraid, however, that the cases in which these measures will be of any real benefit will be very few, and that, considered as



real and permanent reform in the law relating to real property and its transfer, the Acts of 1862 will be a great failure. It is deeply to be regretted that in the preparation of such very important bills, the advice of members of our profession, many of whom are most fully competent, from their practical knowledge and great experience, to render most valuable assistance, should not have been sought.

#### LAW OF PROPERTY AMENDMENT BILL.

Lord St. Leonards has this year again made an unsuccessful effort to pass his favourite scheme for the abolition of the effect of constructive notice as against purchasers and mortgagees, by presenting another Bill "For the Amendment of the Law of Property." In this Bill the committee procured the insertion of the clause for the correction of the error made by the Law of Property Act, 1860, in directing the registration of executions to be indexed by the name of the plaintiff (the judgment creditor) instead of the defendant (the debtor) whose lands were to be thereby affected. They also, in conjunction with the Manchester Law Association, obtained, through the assistance of Mr. Hadfield, the insertion, while the Bill was in committee of the House of Commons, of amendments to do away with the necessity of registering judgments in the palatine registries, so as to obviate the necessity of the double search for judgments (there and in the Common Pleas office) in all cases of purchases or mortgages of land situate in a palatine county. As to the constructive notice clause the committee took no action, for, although they would, in common with Lord St. Leonards and every lawyer in England, rejoice to see this troublesome doctrine got rid of, still, as they saw no way of doing it without the risk of still greater evils from the difficulty felt in accurately defining the point where constructive notice becomes actual notice, they considered it, on the whole, wiser to leave the matter as it stands—to depend on the decision of the Court in each disputed case. The similar doubts and difficulties felt by the House of Commons on this head caused such delays in the progress of this Bill that the session came to an end without a positive decision upon it. The committee regret that with this clause are also lost those they had, after many endeavours, succeeded in getting introduced.

#### JUDGMENTS, &c., LAW AMENDMENT.

Somewhat cognate to the subject of the Bill I have just described is that "to amend the Law relating to Judgments, Executions, Statutes, Recognizances, and *Lites Pendentes*," introduced by Mr. Hadfield. This proposed to abolish the charge on land of registered judgments. Now, however desirable it might be to alter this law as applicable to future cases, it appeared to your committee that it would be a change in the law which would very prejudicially have affected the rights of creditors by depriving them of the protection as to then existing judgments expressly reserved to them, at the instance of the managing committee, by Lord St. Leonards' Act of 1860. Notice of opposing the second reading of the Bill was at once given by the Attorney-General, but out of deference to Mr. Hadfield the managing committee were unwilling to take active steps against it unless absolutely compelled to do so. They, therefore, wrote to Mr. Hadfield urging their reasons and requesting him to withdraw the Bill. This, however, he declined to do; and the managing committee having received an intimation that the Attorney-General needed help in his opposition, they considered it their duty to prepare a full statement of their arguments against the proposed confiscation of existing securities, and embodied them in a petition against the Bill. This was presented on their behalf by the Attorney-General. After Sir William Atherton had delivered his speech, Mr. Hadfield said he would not trouble the House to divide, and withdrew the measure.

In order to show the vast amount of property that would have been affected (an amount almost incredible) had Mr. Hadfield's Bill become the law, I would refer to a return which in May last was presented by order of the House of Commons. It appears from that return that "in less than two years, namely, July, 1860, to May, 1862, 3,668 judgments have been registered (or re-registered to keep them alive) in the registry of judgments for the purpose of their being a charge upon landed property, and this is in addition to judgments on which satisfaction has been entered." The report also states that "there were within the five years preceding the 31st May, 1862, unsatisfied judgments amounting to £16,500,000."

#### COMPANIES, &c., BILL.

This session has witnessed the passing of another Bill which has for many years been struggling for enactment, and in the uprisings of the original preparation of which, at the request

of the Government, Mr. E. W. Field, a member of the managing committee, took a considerable share; I mean the Bill for the "Incorporation, Regulation, and Winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations." As introduced this session, the Bill proposed, by its 80th section, in effect to enact that, with the sole saving of the Stannaries jurisdiction over mining companies, the whole winding-up jurisdiction should be committed to the Court of Bankruptcy, the winding-up of limited companies being already vested in that Court. This course the managing committee deemed highly inexpedient, as the courts of first instance in Bankruptcy having neither judges nor bar efficient for the disposal of important questions affecting the whole fortunes of shareholders in companies of unlimited liability, nor machinery for carrying out windings-up, there would be great discrepancies in their decisions and consequent multiplication of appeals, while in the Court of Chancery the judges, bar, reported decisions, and the admirable machinery of the judges and chief clerks at chambers enabled that Court to work out such matters with facility, despatch, and satisfaction to the suitors. The Committee therefore embodied these and other reasons in a petition to the House of Commons, which was presented in their behalf by Mr. Murray, himself an eminent practitioner in the Court of Bankruptcy. The gratifying result is that the Bill has been passed with an amendment producing the following effect—namely, that the winding-up jurisdiction over all English companies, limited and unlimited (except the mining companies before mentioned), is vested in the Court of Chancery, but with this important qualification, that when a winding-up order has been made, the Court is empowered to direct all further proceedings under it to take place in the Court of Bankruptcy having jurisdiction in the locality where the registered office of the Court is situated, thus enabling the working out of the order to take place in the provinces, while securing in the first instance the benefit of the decision of a Court of the highest weight and authority.

#### LAW OF PARTNERSHIP AMENDMENT BILL.

The "Bill for the Amendment of the Law of Partnership," introduced by Mr. Scholfield and endorsed also by Mr. Spooner, Mr. Stansfield, and Mr. Murray, proposes, as might be anticipated from the names it bears, some most necessary and useful alterations in that branch of mercantile law. It proposes a general registration of all partnerships having members whose names do not fully appear in the style of the firm, also to extend the system of limited liability to sleeping partners on their registering the particulars of the capital supplied by them. The managing committee feel gratified by the adoption in this Bill of the amendment (as to using the machinery for the registration of joint stock companies instead of that of births and deaths) suggested in this association's petition for the amendment of Lord Godefrich's Registration of Partnership Bill in 1858. On perusing the Bill, the Committee at once determined to assist its object, and observing that the select committee, to whom it had been ordered to be referred, were not nominated, wrote to Mr. Scholfield approving the Bill, and asking his intentions concerning it, to which he replied, that owing to the lateness of the session, and the consequent difficulty of finding a select committee that would patiently investigate the subject, he had been compelled to forego the Bill for this year, but proposed to re-introduce it early in the next Session of Parliament, when he should feel very grateful for the support of the association, which he was glad to see sanctioned the main provisions of the Bill.

#### COURTS OF JUSTICE BILLS.

The managing committee also again petitioned Parliament this year to pass the Bills for the concentration of the courts of justice and law offices, but the great distress existing in the manufacturing districts, consequent on the failure of the cotton supply, combined with a mistaken notion taken up by the Treasury of the expense of the necessary buildings, caused the measure to be rejected by a majority of one in this house. The committee hope, however, that the plan may be brought forward under better auspices in a future session.

#### CONFIRMATION OF SALES, &c., BILL.

"The Confirmation of Sales, &c., Bill" was, at the instance of the British Law Library Society, introduced by the Lord Chancellor to meet cases where trustees under the ordinary powers of sale had made separate sales of surface land and minerals; all titles depending on such sales having been unsettled by a decision of the Master of the Rolls, on the 19th March, 1861, in a case of *Buckley v. Howell*, that such separate sales were unauthorised and illegal. Several weeks having

elapsed without any day being fixed for the second reading, and the end of the session approaching, petitions to the House of Lords in favour of the measure were procured by the Secretary from the Bristol, the Birmingham, the Newcastle and Gateshead, and the Sunderland Law Societies, and with one from the association, were presented by the Lord Chancellor, who then at once proceeded vigorously with the Bill, which was read the third time and passed by the House of Commons one week after its second reading in the House of Lords, those events taking place respectively on the 24th of July, and the 1st of August. I mention all this thus particularly to point out to you how union is strength, and how attentively the voice of the profession is listened to when it is a united voice. If all the law societies would rally round this association as a corresponding nucleus, and join it in presenting petitions, wherever any one of them is interested, success would seldom fail to be the result, and the trouble of each would be recompensed by similar assistance in its own hour of need.

#### BANKRUPTCY TRUST DEEDS.

Another gratifying result of the endeavours of your committee is the general order of the Court of Bankruptcy of the 22nd May, 1862, directing that an attested copy of every trust deed registered after the 5th June last, under section 192 of the late Act, should, with a schedule of the creditors, be filed by the Registrar, as recommended in the last annual report of the Association, and in a letter written to the Solicitor-General by the Committee.

#### DUTIES OF CORONERS.

While the recent elections for the coronerships of Middlesex were pending, the committee held a meeting to consider the duties of the office of coroner, with a view to ascertaining what pretence could exist for the popular fallacy (adhered to, they regret to say, in one of those elections) that the coroner should be a medical man, when it was unanimously resolved as follows:—

1. "That as the proceedings on inquests partake of a judicial character, and frequently involve technical and difficult questions as to the admissibility of evidence, and as the coroner has not unfrequently to determine points of law between contending counsel, and has always to sum up the evidence, and to explain to the jury the law which bears upon the case, it is important that the office of coroner should be filled by a member of the legal profession.

2. "That the ensuing elections for the two vacant districts of the county of Middlesex afford favourable opportunities for the profession practically to express their views upon this subject."

#### CHANCERY FUNDS.

The Chancery Funds Commission is still collecting evidence as to the constitution of the office of the Accountant-General in Chancery, and its management of the suitors' funds, and a majority of the sub-committee appointed by the commission has reported in favour of the recommendations made by the managing committee, and recorded in the address delivered by my predecessor last year at Worcester, and in the last annual report. I may add that I have just received from the secretary to the commission, copies of the evidence taken since our "Observations and Suggestions" were sent to them, and of the following propositions submitted for their consideration:—

1. "That it is expedient to establish a deposit account for suitors' moneys in the Court of Chancery; and to allow to the suitors a moderate rate of interest upon the monies belonging to them whilst in the custody of the Court, but without depriving them of the right to require the investment thereof at any time, on their own behalf and at their own risk.

2. "That in the cases of purchases and sales on behalf of the suitors in the Court of Chancery, it is expedient to effect such purchases and sales through the medium of the stocks and securities purchased with suitors' unemployed cash (Fund A) and of the suitors' cash in the bank, by transfer in the books of the Accountant-General's office, without resorting to the stock market in each individual case.

3. "That the duplicate causewise accounts kept in the Chancery office of the Bank of England should be discontinued, and that the accounts of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery should be examined and certified by an auditor appointed by the Lord Chancellor.

4. "That the practice now adopted in the Accountant-General's office, in preparing cheques drawn on the Bank of England, requires amendment; that every signature and counter-signature upon a cheque should be evidence of examination by the person who signs; that no cheque should be signed

until it is applied for by the person entitled thereto; and that every cheque should be passed to account as soon as it is drawn and issued.

5. "That it is expedient that a branch of the Bank of England should be established in Chancery-lane."

These propositions were forwarded to me in pursuance of a resolution passed by the commission on the 17th of July last that the propositions should be printed and submitted to The Lord Chancellor and the other Equity Judges, The Governor and Company of the Bank of England, The Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, The Incorporated Law Society, and The Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association; and that all these, with the exception of the judges, should be invited to state in writing their views upon the several propositions aforesaid.

I at the same time received a letter from the secretary to the commission, requesting a reply to their communication by the end of November, or as early in December as possible; and it will tend much to assist the objects of the commission if any members of the association, having experience of the matters in question, will communicate to Mr. Rickman their views upon the subject, as it is wished to found the report of the commission on these important propositions upon as wide a basis of evidence as possible, as on that and that alone the weight it will have with Parliament must depend.

Allow me, before I sit down, to impress upon you the strong claim this association has upon you for your support, not only by continuing your own subscriptions, but by endeavouring, whenever you have an opportunity, to press upon any of your professional brethren who are not already members the great importance of becoming so. Since I had the honour of being elected your chairman, I have seen a good deal of the working of the association, and I can testify to the extreme attention and care that is devoted by the members of the managing committee resident in London, and our valuable secretary, Mr. Rickman, to the interests of the profession, every member of which, whether a subscriber or not to its funds, is benefitted by their labours. I would therefore ask any gentleman now present, whose name is not already enrolled upon our list of members, to become one before the close of the present meeting.

Mr. SHAEN pointed out that the argument in favour of the appointment of a medical man to the office of coroner would equally apply to the appointment of a medical man as judge in a charge of murder by poison, as a coroner's duties were purely judicial, the medical information necessary being supplied him in the evidence to which he had to apply the law in his summing up to the jury. Adverting to the three first local preliminary examinations that had taken place under the new system, he said that at that in February there were 23 candidates from London, Liverpool, and Cardiff, of whom 19 passed; that at that in May there were 113 candidates from London, Birmingham, Bristol, Exeter, Leeds, Liverpool, and Newcastle-on-Tyne, of whom 77 passed; and that at that in August there were 96 candidates from London, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Plymouth, of whom 74 passed. The percentage of those rejected was therefore 36.72, which, compared with other examinations, was, he considered, fair evidence that the examinations were a good test of the candidate's abilities. As to the immediate examinations, four graduates presented themselves at the Easter Term and passed, and at the Trinity Term four graduates and eight ten-year clerks presented themselves, and eleven of the twelve passed.

#### Obituary.

##### CHARLES PEARSON, ESQ.

It does not often fall to the lot of a legal journalist to pen a memoir of a lawyer who has filled so large a space in the public eye as the late Mr. Charles Pearson. Few names, at all events, were so often heard, and few were so widely known in connection with various great movements in the city of London as his. He was, perhaps, the most prominent of those active-minded and public-spirited English solicitors who project themselves far beyond the sphere of their profession without abandoning it, and who bring into the arena of municipal affairs all those habits of mind and business which are required in the practice of the law and which are invaluable in the conduct of local affairs. There was, perhaps, in England no other solicitor who entered into this kind of public life with so much energy, and who achieved such lasting and valuable results; and we are not surprised,



therefore, that amongst the Corporation of London there should be many members desirous of testifying in some substantial manner the citizens' gratitude for the many important benefits which Mr. Pearson was the instrument of conferring upon them.

Mr. Pearson was just sixty-nine years of age when he died, having been born on the 4th of October, 1793. He served his articles to Mr. Andrew Burt, of the Minorities, and was admitted in Hilary Term, 1816, when he was only twenty-two years of age. He soon commenced his public career, for in the following year the ward of Bishopsgate returned him to the Common Council, where he at once made a considerable figure. We must content ourselves with very shortly enumerating the services for which his fellow-citizens are mainly indebted to him. First, he prevented the imposition of a county-rate, which was intended to make good a deficiency in the corporate revenue, which was mainly caused by the extravagant cost of the entertainments given to the Allied Sovereigns and the Prince Regent after peace was declared. Mr. Pearson took the opportunity when the rate was proposed of moving for a committee, who adopted a report drawn by him, the effect of which was to introduce a more economical system in the expenditure of the corporate revenue. His next important public act was an attack upon the scandalous mode in which the jury lists were prepared for political trials. According to the plan then in force the Crown had virtually the power of selecting the jurors; and Mr. Pearson got up an agitation which put an end to this scandal. It was also owing very much to his exertions that it became possible for the Jews to obtain the freedom of the city and to become brokers without submitting to the inconvenience and contumely of buying an "alien's" ticket. He was also one of the most prominent members of the Corporation in abolishing or greatly reducing the fees payable to the Corporation and the city companies by persons who desired to take out their freedom. During the visitation of the cholera in 1831-3 he discharged the onerous and terrible duties of chairman to the City Board of Health. He was twice under-sheriff of London, and when he withdrew from the Corporation in 1836 the Court of Common Council conferred upon him the rare honour of a formal leave-taking and special address. His appointment in 1839 as City Solicitor opened up to him a wider field than ever, and since that time no one has been more active and energetic in promoting the improvement of the city and the comfort of its inhabitants. He was the projector of the New Meat Market, the Central Gas Consumers Company, and the Metropolitan Railway. He was returned to Parliament for Lambeth in 1847, and during the three years he retained his seat he became the pioneer of that reformation in the treatment of our criminals which has since been carried out to some extent, although not quite in the direction which he so warmly advocated. Mr. Pearson from time to time filled other offices in connection with the Corporation, and amongst others that of Governor of Whitecross-street Prison and High Bailiff of Southwark.

Early in life he married Miss Dutton. He is survived by his widow and an only daughter, now the wife of Alderman Gabriel. Elsewhere in to-day's number will be found a notice of a discussion in the Common Council upon a proposal to make some provision for Mrs. Pearson, upon which it would not become us to offer any observation.

## University Intelligence.

### CAMBRIDGE. LAW STUDIES.

The Regius Professor of Laws and the Downing Professor of the Laws of England will lecture according to the following programme:—

The subjects on which the Regius Professor will lecture are—1. International Law. The Treaty of Paris, 1856, with special reference to the questions raised in the Declaration of the 16th of April, viz.:—Privateering; immunity of neutral flags and neutral cargoes; blockade. The text books used will be Kent's "Commentaries," vol. 1, and Wheaton's "Elements of International Law;" but reference will also be made to Dr. Phillimore's treatise, to Hautefeuille, and to Ortolan. 2. Roman Law. The points of law involved in Cicero's Oration for Quintus—viz. the rights and liabilities of partners (*socii*) towards each other, and the actions resulting from the contract of *societas*. The *bonorum possessio ex edicto Pratoris*. The different steps in a Roman action-at-law, especially the cautions and securities given by the parties (*radimonium* and

*satisfactio*) compared with an English action-at-law. The *spensio* and the rules of pleading connected with it. The books of reference will be Gaius's "Commentaries," bk. iv., and Justinian's "Institutes," bk. iv., Blackstone's "Commentaries," vol. 3, and Smith's "Action-at-Law." Candidates for the professional certificate, in addition to the matter delivered in the lectures, will be examined in Kent's "Commentaries," vol. 1, pt. 1, and in Justinian's "Institutes," bk. iv.

The subject on which the Downing Professor will lecture is, "The Constitutional History of England during the reigns of James I. and Charles I."

Days and hours of the lectures.—The Regius Professor of Laws, at the Law Schools, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 11 a.m.; the Downing Professor, at Downing College, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 a.m. The first lecture of the Regius Professor, Thursday, October 30; the first lecture of the Downing Professor, Tuesday, October 21.

## Public Companies.

### MEETINGS.

#### PEEBLES RAILWAY.

At the half-yearly meeting of this company, held on the 30th ult., a dividend at the rate of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum was declared for the past half-year.

#### DUNBLANE, DOULE, AND CALLEDAR RAILWAY.

At the half-yearly meeting of this company, held on the 29th ult., a dividend at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum was declared for the past half-year.

## Estate Exchange Report.

### AT THE MART.

By Mr. J. SALTER.

Leasehold House and Shop, No. 13, Queen's-crescent, Haverstock-hill.—Sold for £235.  
Leasehold House and Shop, No. 13, Queen's-crescent, Haverstock-hill.—Sold for £325.  
Leasehold House and Shop, No. 14, Queen's-crescent, Haverstock-hill.—Sold for £350.  
Leasehold House, No. 15, Queen's-crescent, Haverstock-hill.—Sold for £400.  
Two Houses with Shops, Nos. 9 and 10, Albert's-terrace.—Sold for £605.

By Messrs. EDWIN FOX & BOGSFIELD.

Freehold Dwelling House, No. 368, Rotherhithe-wall; let at £36 per annum.—Sold for £505.  
Freehold Ground Rent of £21 per annum, secured upon Nos. 8, 13, Triangle-place, Clapham.—Sold for £430.  
Fifteen £10 shares in the Folkestone Gas Company.—Sold for £16 18s. per share.  
Freehold Ground Rent of £47 5s. per annum, secured upon Nos. 8, 9, and 10, Paddington-green; let on lease for 96 years from 1832; rack rent, £200 per annum.—Sold for £1,300.

By Mr. KIRKMAN.

Freehold Residence, No. 1, Church-terrace, Leo; let at £70 per annum.—Sold for £1,100.  
Freehold Residence, similar to the last lot, also a plot of land adjoining.—Sold for £1,300.

By Messrs. ELCOCK & SON.

Leasehold Houses, Nos. 11 and 13, Albert-terrace, Paddington.—Sold for £3,000.  
Leasehold Houses, Nos. 3 and 4, Pickering-terrace, Paddington; term unexpired, 43 years.—Sold for £1,370.

By Messrs. C. & H. WHITE.

Freehold Residences, Nos. 1 to 4, Grove-terrace, North-road, Forest Hill; let at £108 per annum.—Sold for £1,395.  
Freehold Two Plots of Land adjoining.—Sold for £190.

By Messrs. NORTON, HOGGART, & TAIT.

Freehold Estate, known as "Sharelands," Black Boys, Sussex, comprising residence, buildings, &c., and 110 acres of land.—Sold for £3,800.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

CROPPER—On Oct. 8, the wife of William Cropper, Esq., Solicitor, of a son.  
MACPHERSON—On Oct. 7, the wife of William Macpherson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

ANDREWS—SIMMONS—On Sept. 30, Samuel Andrews, Esq., Merchant, Hertford, to Rosamond, only daughter of the late John Simmons, Esq., Rochester.  
JOHN—JAMES—On Oct. 7, Edwin John, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India, London, to Margaret Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Robert James, Esq., Solicitor, Glastonbury.

**PHELPS—ROBINSON**—On Sept. 2, Rev. Joseph Francis Phelps, to Fanny Harriot, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Robinson, of Newfoundland.  
**WHITTAKER—SMITH**—On Sept. 30, Francis, eldest son of Edward Thomas Whittaker, Esq., Solicitor, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Kate Bean, youngest daughter of the late John Lucie Smith, Esq., of Demerara, L.L.D.

## DEATHS.

**ROSS**—On Oct. 5, aged 20, Frederick Herbert, the second son of Henry James Ross, Esq., Chief Justice of the Island of St. Christopher.

## London Gazettes.

## Professional Partnership Dissolved.

TUESDAY, Oct. 7, 1862.

Cunliffe, Thomas P., John Bury, & Alfred Leaf, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, and Conveyancers. By mutual consent. Sept 27.

## Creditors under 22 &amp; 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3, 1862.

Atkinson, Mary, Kirkby-Lonsdale, Westmoreland, Spinster. Nov 1. Man-  
 clark, Broughton-in-Furness.  
 Brown, George, Cumwhitton, Cumberland, Traveller. Nov 14. McAlpin,  
 Carlisle.  
 Carter, William, Bourne, Lincoln. Nov 3. Wiles & Chapman, Horbling,  
 Lincoln.  
 Hancock, Joseph, Uphill, Somerset, Yeoman. Nov 26. Davies, Westou-  
 super-Mare.  
 Hooper, George, Theodion Hall, Essex, Farmer. Nov 1. Sewell & Co.,  
 Gresham-house.  
 Jones, James Knight, 2 London-wall, Box Manufacturer. Dec 24. Bur-  
 kitt, Curriers' Hall.  
 Jones, James, 2 London-wall, Box Manufacturer. Dec 24. Bur-  
 kitt, Curriers' Hall.  
 Magenis, Rev. John Balfour, Great Horkeley, Essex, Clerk. Nov 25.  
 Barnes & Neck, Colchester.  
 Mingray, John, Richmond-rd, Baywater, Esq. Dec 24. Hawkins & Co.,  
 New Boswell-st.  
 Parsons, Edward, Studhampton, Oxford, Gent. Nov 5. Hedges, Wal-  
 lingford.  
 Rutland, James, 20 Old Burlington-st, Baker. Dec 3. Beaumont &  
 Thompson, Lincoln's-inn-fields.  
 Sagar, Robert, Carlisle, Gent. Nov 14. McAlpin, Carlisle.  
 Shields, Frederick, Manchester, Printer. Oct 14. Whitworths, Man-  
 chester, Executor.  
 Surfleet, Robert, Calster, Saddler. Nov 1. Heaton & Oldham, Gains-  
 borough.  
 Trueblood, Edward, Hagthorpe, Lincoln, Yeoman. Dec 1. Bourne, &  
 Co., Lincoln.  
 Veness, John, Herstmonceux, Sussex, Farmer. Nov 17. Philcox, Bur-  
 wash.  
 Warner, William, Ryton, Warwick, Gent. Dec 1. Woodcock & Co.,  
 Coventry.  
 Warwick, Richard, Pittville, Cheltenham, Esq. Nov 5. Turner & Deane,  
 Colchester.

TUESDAY, Oct. 7, 1862.

Cotterell, Hugh, Charford, Bromsgrove, Gent. Dec 3. Sonders.  
 Doherty, Sir Richard, 14 Charles-st, St. James's. Dec 1. Boys & Two-  
 dies, 6 Ely-pl.  
 Ellis, Anne, Padding, Middlesex, Widow. Nov 8. Cuff, 82 St. Martins-  
 lane.  
 Holt, Joseph, Manchester, Merchant. Dec 24. Clay & Son, Man-  
 chester.  
 Rooks, John, Misterion, Nottingham, Miller. Jan 1. Heaton & Oldham,  
 Gainsborough.  
 Room, John, Hemel Hempstead, Yeoman. Nov 10. Grover & Stocken,  
 Hemel Hempstead.  
 Sabbatini, David Francis Remains, 6, Grove-place, Lisson-grove. Nov 30.  
 Mellam, Staple-inn.  
 Telfer, John Alexander, East India Company's Service, Captain. Nov 1.  
 Robertson & Preston, 35 Lincoln's-inn-fields.  
 Tyler, Benjamin, jun., Birmingham, Butcher. Oct 30. Reeves, Birming-  
 ham.  
 Watson, Thomas, Egremont, Gent. Nov 5. Jones, Liverpool.

## Assignments for Benefit of Creditors.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3, 1862.

Vince, John, Ipswich, Smith. Oct 1. Nash, Ipswich.

## Deeds registered pursuant to Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3, 1862.

Bailey, Richard, Willington, Durham, Grocer. Sept. 5. Assignment.  
 Reg Oct 3.  
 Batchelor, James, Canterbury, Clothier. Sept 6. Assignment. Reg  
 Oct 1.  
 Bell, William Stephen, Church-rd, Brixton, Broker. Sept 11. Convey-  
 ance. Reg Sept 30.  
 Bocquet, Jean Baptiste, French Master. Sept 30. Conveyance. Reg  
 Oct 1.  
 Brown, James, Wolverhampton, Rope Manufacturer. Sept 2. Assign-  
 ment. Reg Sept 30.  
 Ellison, Holgate, Kingston-upon-Hull, Draper. Sept 4. Assignment.  
 Reg Sept 30.  
 Fuller, Job, Dorking, Surrey, Coal Dealer. Sept 2. Conveyance. Reg  
 Sept 30.  
 Hickford, James John, Alresford, Hants, Draper. Sept 9. Conveyance.  
 Reg Sept 30.  
 Hughes, Hugh, Llandudno, Carnarvon, Druggist. Sept 15. Assignment.  
 Reg Sept 29.  
 Hingworth, Alfred, Manchester, Yarn Agent. Sept 2. Assignment.  
 Reg Oct 1.

Jackson, Horace, Hyde, Chester, Saddler. Sept 25. Assignment. Reg  
 Oct 1.  
 Jones, John David, Llanarth, Cardigan, Auctioneer. Sept 8. Conveyance.  
 Reg Oct 3.  
 Josephs, Walter, Broad-st-bldgs, Merchant. Sept 5. Assignment. Reg  
 Oct 1.  
 Lyddon, James, Newport, Monmouth, Innkeeper. Sept 5. Assignment.  
 Reg Oct 1.  
 May, Thomas Henry, 31 Fortress-ter, Kentish Town, Flour Factor. Sept  
 3. Conveyance. Reg Oct 1.  
 McCarthy, James, Liverpool, Grocer. Sept 10. Assignment. Reg Oct 2.  
 Pardo, John, Landport, Hants, Builder. Sept 23. Assignment. Reg  
 Oct 1.  
 Peacock, Francis, Leeds, Iron Merchant. Sept 5. Composition. Reg  
 Sept 30.  
 Phillips, William, Kidsgrove, Stafford, Tailor. Sept 3. Assignment. Reg  
 Sept 30.  
 Prieley, George Edward, Newington Butts, Metal Dealer. Sept 8. Con-  
 veyance. Reg Oct 3.  
 Ratcliffe, Eliza, Salford, Yarn Manufacturer. Sept 9. Assignment. Reg  
 Oct 3.  
 Robinson, Thomas Temple, Rnshyford, Durham, Farmer. Sept 6. Assign-  
 ment. Reg Oct 3.  
 Scott, James, Goswell-rd, Draper. Sept 4. Assignment. Reg Oct 9.  
 Simpson, John Granger, & David Graham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Carriers.  
 Sept 8. Assignment. Reg Oct 3.  
 Simpson, Thomas, Liverpool, Baker. Sept 18. Assignment. Reg Oct 2.  
 Taylor, Noah, Bradford, Painter. Sept 8. Assignment. Reg Oct 1.  
 Taylor, William Daniel, Lyndhurst, Gent. Sept 6. Arrangement. Reg  
 Oct 2.

TUESDAY, Oct. 7, 1862.

Barre, Anthony, Lower Thames-st, Merchant. Sept 29. Assignment.  
 Reg Oct 1.  
 Bridgwater, Edmund, Dudley, Chemist. Sept 4. Conveyance. Reg  
 Oct 2.  
 Brunt, Isaac, Buxton, Innkeeper. Sept 8. Conveyance. Reg Oct 3.  
 Bulmer, Thomas, Bishop Auckland, Ironmonger. Sept 8. Conveyance.  
 Reg Oct 3.  
 Crosby, Thomas, Bristol, Attorney-at-Law. Sept 6. Conveyance. Reg  
 Oct 6.  
 Demesa, William, Manchester, Reg Merchant. Sept 9. Assignment.  
 Reg Oct 4.  
 Duff, Daniel, 3 Port-pl, Walworth, Corn Dealer. Sept 5. Assignment.  
 Reg Oct 3.  
 Garratt, Job, and Samuel Miller, Worcester, Coal Merchants. Sept 16.  
 Conveyance. Reg Oct 3.  
 Harris, Henry, Llanfarcha, Monmouth, Farmer. Sept 8. Conveyance.  
 Reg Oct 6.  
 Houlson, Isaac, and Michael William Clarke, Bristol, Wine Merchants.  
 Sept 15. Conveyance. Reg Oct 4.  
 Jackson, Henry, Lincoln, Builder. Sept 12. Assignment. Reg Oct 6.  
 Legge, Lewis Compton, Houghton-le-Spring, Brewer. Sept 11. Assign-  
 ment. Reg Oct 6.  
 Lowndsbrough, John, North Burton, York, Farmer. Sept 9. Assignment.  
 Reg Oct 6.  
 Melton, Matilda, Folsham, Suffolk, Grocer. Sept 10. Assignment. Reg  
 Oct 6.  
 Muddle, Thomas, Brighton, Milliner. Sept 6. Assignment. Reg Oct 4.  
 Robertson, Frederick, Saint John-street, Middlesex, Chemist. Sept 9.  
 Assignment. Reg Oct 3.  
 Robinson, George Clement, Leeds, Corn Dealer. Sept 9. Assignment.  
 Reg Oct 4.  
 Rollett, Henry, Sheffield, Warehouseman. Sept 6. Conveyance. Reg  
 Oct 3.  
 Sharples, Thomas, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Salesman. Oct 4. Arrange-  
 ment. Reg Oct 7.  
 Slingsby, Henry, Coventry, Ribbon Manufacturer. Sept 8. Composition.  
 Reg Oct 7.  
 Warrender, Richard, Congleton, Silk Manufacturer. Sept 9. Assignment.  
 Reg Oct 3.  
 Wilkinson, William, Salford, Printer. Sept 4. Assignment. Reg Oct 2.  
 Woodcock, Edward, Lutterworth, Grocer. Sept 8. Composition. Reg  
 Oct 4.  
 Youles, Henry, Waterloo-rd, Surrey, Cabinet Maker. Sept 25. Assign-  
 ment. Reg Oct 6.

## Bankrupts.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3, 1862.

Aldridge, Henry Joseph, Tipton, Tailor. Pet Sept 19. Stafford, Oct 1  
 at 10. Robinson, Stafford.  
 Amer, William, Birkenhead, Grocer. Pet Sept 30. Birkenhead, Nov  
 3 at 11. Barrall, Liverpool.  
 Annable, Benjamin, Derby, Butler. Pet Sept 29. Derby, Oct 23 at 12.  
 Allen, Derby.  
 Arnold, William, and Henry Arnold, Old Ford, Bow, Rope Makers. Pet  
 Oct 1. London, Oct 15 at 11. Moore, Mark-lane.  
 Attenbury, Charles, Salford, Victualler. Pet Sept 30. Manchester, Oct  
 20 at 11. Swan, Manchester.  
 Atkins, Walter, New Brompton, Kent, Cowkeeper. Pet Sept 24. London,  
 Oct 15 at 11.30. Atkinson & Co, Church-st, Louthbury.  
 Atkinson, Mathew, Tranmere, Cheshire. Pet Sept 27. Liverpool, Oct 13  
 at 11. Rymer, Liverpool.  
 Bell, Robert, Wood Turner, Lincoln. Pet Sept 29. Lincoln, Oct 16 at 12.  
 Chambers, Lincoln.  
 Birchall, Henry, Aston, Warwick, Builder. Pet Sept 29. Birmingham,  
 Oct 17 at 12. Parry, Birmingham.  
 Bonsir, Augustus, Kirkby Malory, Leicester, Wheelwright. Pet Sept 25.  
 Market Bosworth, Oct 23 at 10. Chamberlain, Leicester.  
 Bottomley, James, Long Melford, Suffolk, Watchmaker. Pet Sept 29.  
 Sudbury, Oct 15 at 12. Gooday, Sudbury.  
 Boulit, James, 3 Abbey-st, Bethnal-green-rd, Carman. Pet Sept 30 (for  
 paen). London, Oct 14 at 2. Aldridge, Moorgate-st.  
 Bowry, William, King's Norton, Worcester, Builder. Pet Oct 1. Bir-  
 mingham, Oct 20 at 10. Hawkes, Birmingham.  
 Boynton, Welburn, Beckside, Beverley, Victualler. Pet Oct 1. Beverley,  
 Oct 12 at 11. Pettengill, Kingston-upon-Hull.  
 Bray, Nathan, Peterborough, Turner. Pet Sept 29. Peterborough, Oct  
 16 at 10. Rutland, Peterborough.

Bright, Henry, Walthamstow, Merchant. Pet Sept 30. London, Oct 14 at 12.30. Duffield, 30 Cornhill.

Brown, John James, Crook, Durham, Tailor. Pet Sept 26. Bishop Auckland, Oct 16 at 10. Thornton, Bishop Auckland.

Browne, Peter, Wymondham, Norfolk, Woodman. Pet Sept 16 (for pau). Wymondham, Oct 16 at 12. Atkinson, Norwich.

Broxton, Thomas, Shrewsbury, Commission Agent. Pet Sept 29 (for pau). Shrewsbury, Nov 11 at 10. Gordon, Shrewsbury.

Campbell, Robert Augustus, Holme, Manchester. Aug 15. Manchester, Oct 15 at 11. Gardner, Manchester.

Chester, Charles, Radford, Nottingham, Boiler Maker. Pet Sept 26. Nottingham, Oct 29 at 10. Battery, Nottingham.

Clare, John, 49 Commercial-rd, Lambeth, Carman. Pet Sept 30 (for pau). London, Oct 14 at 1.30. Aldridge, Moorgate-st.

Clegg, Jonathan, Basley Carr, York, Rag Dealer. Pet Sept 3 (for pau). Dewsbury, Oct 17 at 11. Haigh, Huddersfield.

Colley, John Thomas, Westbromwich, Manager at a Manufactory. Pet Sept 29. Westbromwich, Oct 18 at 10. Jackson, Westbromwich.

Cook, Thomas, 15 Freeland-st, Caledonian-rd, Cab Driver. Pet Sept 30 (for pau). London, Oct 14 at 1.30. Aldridge, Moorgate-st.

Cox, Henry, Marlborough, Innkeeper. June 25 (for pau). Marlborough, Oct 21 at 11. Holloway & Farrod, Marlborough.

Cox, James Henry, 1 Trinity-st, Liverpool-rd, Islington, Attorney's Clerk. Pet Oct 1 (for pau). London, Oct 15 at 11. Aldridge, Moorgate-st.

Darby, John, Blossomfield, Warwick, Dealer in Hay. Pet Sept 25 (for pau). Solihull, Oct 9 at 10.

Davies, Edward, Bell End, Bell Broughton, Worcestershire, Blacksmith. Pet Sept 26. Bromsgrove, Oct 13 at 10. Corles, Worcester.

Davis, Colby Atkinson, Kingston-upon-Hull, Merchant. Pet Sept 10. Leeds, Oct 15 at 12. Eaton & Bellby, Hull.

Dawson, George, Gloucester-st, Sheffield. Pet Sept 30. Sheffield, Oct 15 at 2. Broadbent, Sheffield.

Drakin, Henry, 1 Albert-pl, Loells, Aston, Birmingham. Pet Sept 30. Birmingham, Oct 30 at 10. Duke, Birmingham.

Draper, Warren Alfred, 20 York-st, Hackney-rd. Pet Sept 29 (for pau). London, Oct 15 at 11.30. Aldridge & Bromley, Moorgate-st.

Drescher, John Francis, Kingston-upon-Hull, Merchant. Sept 10. Kingston-upon-Hull, Oct 15 at 12.

Durrant, Walter, Woolwich, Beerseller. Pet Sept 30. London, Oct 14 at 1. Hughes, Woolwich.

Edwards, William, Ardwick, Manchester, Agent. Pet Sept 30. Manchester, Oct 28 at 9.30. Hodgson, Manchester.

Elliott, Herbert, 2 Wyndham-st, Kentish-town, Clerk. Pet Sept 30. London, Oct 14 at 1.30. Duffield, Cornhill.

Felton, William, Wrookwardine, Salop, Farmer. Pet Sept 29. Welling-ton, Oct 15 at 10. Taylor, Warrington.

Ferguson, James, 10 Capra-building, Everton, Railway Porter. Pet Sept 29. Liverpool, Oct 15 at 3. Thornley, Liverpool.

Fitzpatrick, Thomas, Chestergate, Stockport, Beerseller. Pet Sept 27. Stockport, Oct 17 at 12. Hall, Manchester.

Forgham, Richard, High Offcy, Stafford, Joiner. Pet Oct 2. Newport, Oct 16 at 11. Greatrex, Ecclehall.

Gathergood, Alfred Oldfield, King's Lynn. Sept 16. London, Oct 14 at 12.30. Aldridge & Bromley, Moorgate-st.

Green, John, Ladbroke, Foreman. Pet Sept 30. London, Oct 14 at 1. Peverly, Coleman-st.

Green, Thomas Bower, Canterbury, Law Stationer. Sept 16 (for pau). Canterbury, Oct 14 at 3.

Gutteridge, Thomas, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Surgeon. Pet Sept 30. Birmingham, Nov 3 at 12. Powell & Son, Birmingham.

Harper, James Fletcher, Dudley, Ironmonger. Pet Oct 1. Dudley, Oct 16 at 10. Warrington, Dudley.

Hawley, Thomas, Great Linford, Buckingham, Machine Man. Pet Oct 1. Newport Pagnell, Oct 17 at 10. Jones, Aylesbury.

Henry, Ann, Liverpool, Victualer. Pet Sept 29. Liverpool, Oct 15 at 12. Yates, Liverpool.

Holliday, William, Sheffield, Cabinet Maker. Pet Sept 30. Sheffield, Oct 15 at 3. Broadbent, Sheffield.

Homewood, William, Cuckfield, Sussex. Pet Sept 29. Cuckfield, Oct 16 at 12. Goodman, Brighton.

Howell, John, Liverpool, Car Proprietor. Sept 22. Liverpool, Oct 13 at 3. Evans & Co, Liverpool.

Hulls, John Hopkinson, 69 Buttesland-st, Hoxton, Cabinet Maker. Pet Sept 30. London, Oct 14 at 1. Holt, Quality-ct, Chancery-lane.

Jones, Robert Morris, Everton, Chemist. Pet Sept 24. Liverpool, Oct 9 at 12. Evans & Co, Liverpool.

Kemp, William Adams, Mashaw, Devon, Yeoman. Pet Oct 1. South Molton, Oct 14 at 10. Shapland, South Molton.

Knight, Joseph, 7 Hadley-street North, Kentish Town, Accountant. Pet Sept 30. London, Oct 14 at 1. Lay, 89 Chancery-lane.

Leeming, William, Northwram, Halifax, Mechanic. Pet Sept 30. Halifax, Oct 24 at 11. Ingram & Baines, Halifax.

Lodrigue, George Cornish, Basingstoke. Pet Sept 29. Basingstoke, Oct 13 at 12. Chandler, Basingstoke.

Mills, William, Prestelgn, Radnor, Butcher. Pet Sept 25. Bristol, Oct 13 at 11. Bevan, Bristol.

Nixon, Charles, Birmingham, Carver. Pet Sept 25. Birmingham, Oct 15 at 12. Reese, Birmingham.

Norton, William Haycock, 9 St Martin's-ct, Leicester-ag. Pet Sept 30 (in for pau). London, Oct 14 at 1.30. Aldridge, 46 Moorgate-st.

Poiastini, Michael, Bath, Jeweller. Pet Sept 27. London, Oct 14 at 12.30. Doyle, 2 Verulam-bldgs, Gray's-inn.

Powell, Charlton Thomas, 30 Aylesbury-st, Clerkenwell, Chemist. Pet Sept 29 (in for pau). London, Oct 15 at 11.30. Aldridge & Bromley, 46 Moorgate-st.

Puttock, John, 94 St. George's-street East, Middlesex, Draper. Pet Sept 25. London, Oct 22 at 11.30. Lawrence & Co, Old-Jewry-chambers.

Raper, Thomas, East Wotton, York, Builder. Pet Sept 30. Leeds, Oct 13 at 11. Harlo, Leeds.

Rawlins, Thomas, Birmingham, Plumber. Pet Sept 29. Birmingham, Oct 29 at 10. Eddy, Birmingham.

Reidman, William, Newark, Somerset, Labourer. Pet July 26 (for pau). Taunton, Oct 12 at 11. Beed, Bridgwater.

Reynolds, John, Montgomery, Draper. Pet Sept 24. Welshpool, Oct 30 at 11. Jones, Welshpool.

Richardson, William Samuel, Birmingham, Attorney's Clerk. Pet Sept 29. Birmingham, Oct 19 at 12. Parry, Birmingham.

Roy, William, jun, Burnham Westgate, Norfolk, Carpenter. Pet Sept 23. Little Walsingham, Oct 22 at 10. Leynes, Wells.

Salisbury, Silas Covell, 125 Fleet-street, Agent. Pet Sept 30 (for pau). Oct 14 at 1.30. Aldridge, Moorgate-st.

Score, William, 5 Trafalgar-pl, Kentish Town. Pet Sept 29 (for pau). London, Oct 14 at 11. Aldridge & Bromley, Moorgate-st, and Whitely & Thomson, Liverpool.

Shakery, Victor, Liverpool, Commission Merchant. Pet Sept 29. Liverpool, Oct 14 at 11.

Siddall, John, Leeds, Cloth Drawer. Pet Sept 29. Leeds, Oct 13 at 11. Simpson, Leeds.

Simmonds, Benjamin, Upper Kennington-lane, Surrey, Musician. Pet Oct 2. London, Oct 15 at 11.30. Levy, 29 Henrietta-st, Covent-garden.

Simpson, Charles Edwin, Stockton-on-Tees, Clerk. Pet Sept 26. New-castle-upon-Tyne, Oct 17 at 12. Faber & Wilson, Stockton.

Skeath, John, Moulton, Lincoln, Carpenter. Pet Sept 23. Spalding, Oct 23 at 9. Brown, Lincoln.

Smith, Isaac, 32 North-st, King's Cross, Cab Builder. Pet Sept 30 (in for pau). London, Oct 14 at 2. Aldridge, Moorgate-st.

Smith, William, 19 Murray-st, Horton, Stock Agent. Pet Oct 1. Oct 15 at 11. Lewis, 3 Raymond-bldgs.

Sneesby, Henry, Crabtree, Sheffield, Butcher. Pet Oct 2. Sheffield, Oct 23 at 2. Mason, York.

Sprawson, Thomas, Harbury, Warwick, Vicar. Pet Sept 27. Southam, Oct 14 at 11. Griffin, Leamington Priors.

Steele, Isaac, Nottingham, Lace Dealer. Pet Oct 1. Nottingham, Oct 29 at 10. Ashwell, Nottingham.

Stone, Samuel, 15 Clarence-pl, Hackney-rd, Shoe Manufacturer. Pet Oct 2. London, Oct 15 at 11. Buchanan, Basinghall-st.

Storer, David, Norwich, Brickmaker. Sept 17. Norwich, Oct 13 at 11. Atkinson, Norwich.

Taylor, John, Bury, Beerseller. Pet Sept 30. Bury, Oct 10 at 11. Watson, Bury.

Taylor, Robert, & Jabez Taylor, Manchester, Stationers. Pet Sept 29. Manchester, Oct 15 at 11. Swan, Manchester.

Thomas, Edward, Birmingham, Linen Draper. Pet Sept 18. Birmingham, Oct 20 at 12. Ashurst & Co, Old Jewry, and James & Knight, Birmingham.

Thomas, Henry, Madeley, Salop, Fishmonger. Pet Sept 29. Madeley, Nov 15 at 12. Walker, Broseley.

Tuff, Henry, Wye, Kent, Farmer. Pet Sept 29. London, Oct 14 at 12.30. Doyle, Verulam-bldgs, for De Laux, Canterbury.

Walters, James, Hinxley, Berks, Baker. Pet Sept 29. London, Oct 14 at 12. Spicer, Staple-inn, and Spicer, Marlow, Bucks.

Wheale, William, Woodside, Dudley, Forge-man. Pet Sept 29. Dudley, Oct 16 at 11. Stokes, Dudley.

Williams, Owen William, St. Stephen's-ter, Baywater, Surgeon. Pet Oct 1. London, Oct 15 at 11. Lewis, Raymond-bldgs, Gray's-inn.

Winn, Benjamin, Speldhurst, Kent, Builder. Pet Sept 30. London, Oct 14 at 1.30. Paverly, Coleman-st.

Young, Daniel, Leicester, Hosier. Pet Sept 15. Nottingham, Oct 21 at 11. Leeming, Manchester, and Ryland & Martineau, Birmingham.

## TUESDAY, Oct. 7, 1862.

Arnold, Henry, Rushmore, Manchester, Teacher of Music. Pet Oct 2. Manchester, Oct 28 at 9.30. Swan, Manchester.

Beall, Richard, jun, 11, Mündel-st, Islington, Shoemaker. Pet Oct 4. London, Oct 21 at 12. Marshall & Son, Hatton-garden.

Barthelemy, Lucian Clement, Bartlett's-bldgs, Holborn, Clerk. Pet Oct 1. London, Oct 23 at 11. Harcourt, King's Arms-yard.

Birchneil, George, Brighton, Watchmaker. Pet Sept 23. London, Oct 21 at 12.30. Bartlett, Birmingham.

Bister, Robert, Radford Semell, Warwick, Boot Maker. Pet Sept 23. Warwick, Oct 13 at 10. Griffin, Leamington Priors.

Bland, William, York, Innkeeper. Pet Sept 25. Leeds, Oct 30 at 11. Simpson, Leeds.

Cameron, Ann, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Spinster. Pet Sept 22. New-castle-upon-Tyne, Oct 17 at 11.30. Story, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Carrington, Francis, Lower Tranmere, Chester, Bear Seller. Pet Oct 3. Liverpool, Oct 29 at 11. Daggers, Liverpool.

Clarke, Joseph Forster, Northampton, Boot Maker. Pet Oct 3. London, Oct 31 at 11.30. Shield & White, Northampton.

Coates, Lucy, South Molton-st, Middlesex, Milliner. Pet Oct 1. London, Oct 23 at 11. Hope, Ely-place.

Cutter, Oliver John, Knutsford, Chester. July 11. Manchester, Oct 21 at 11. Gardner, Manchester.

Cutler, Charles, Dunstable, Draper's Assistant. Pet Sept 29. London, Oct 31 at 11. Harrison & Lewis, 24 Old Jewry.

Dawson, Thomas, Bedford, Smith. Pet Oct 3. Bedford, Oct 22 at 3.30. Jessopp, Bedford.

Drewe, Henry Gregory, Chayne-row, Chelsea, Commission Agent. Pet Oct 4. London, Oct 22 at 11. Davies, Union-st, London.

Escott, George Vowles, Weston-super-Mare, Grocer. Pet Oct 2. Weston-super-Mare, Oct 17 at 11. Smith & Ruby, Weston-super-Mare.

Everist, William Henry, Gravesend, Builder. Pet Oct 3. London, Oct 21 at 11. Wilkinson & Co, Nicholas-lane.

Fawcett, Eliza Anne, Prospect-pl, Hornsey, out of business. Pet Oct 2. London, Oct 22 at 11. Waldron, Lamb's-codruff-st.

Fowler, William, Stafford, Attorney and Solicitor. Pet Oct 3. Birmingham, Oct 29 at 10. Powell & Son, Birmingham.

Gifford, James, Stratton, Somerset, Boot Maker. Pet Oct 1. Crewkerne, Oct 16 at 10. Lang, Crewkerne.

Green, Jacob, Colnbrook, Bucks, Ingkuper. Pet Sept 19. London, Oct 31 at 12. Aldridge & Bromley, Moorgate-st.

Hanson, Thomas, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Hawker. Pet Oct 2. Chapel-en-le-Frith, Oct 10 at 3. Bennett, Glossop.

Henry, Alexandre Joseph, Store-st, Bedford-ag, Middlesex, Commission Agent. Pet Oct 1 (in for pau). London, Oct 23 at 12. Aldridge, Moorgate-st.

Hogg, John, Torrian-ter, Kentish-town, Clerk. Pet Oct 3 (in for pau). London, Oct 23 at 12.30. Aldridge, Moorgate-st.

Hornby, William, Ribblesdale, York, Innkeeper. Pet Oct 1. Settle, Oct 17 at 10. Buer, Settle.

Ineson, John, Dewsbury, York, Grocer. Pet Sept 23. Leeds, Oct 30 at 11. Harrison & Smith, Wakefield, and Bond & Harwick, Leeds.

Irish, Robert Nauden, Yeovil, Plumber. Pet Oct 4. Yeovil, Oct 21 at 12. Watts, Yeovil.



Johnson, Jane, Nuns-lane, Gateshead. Innkeeper. Pet Sept 30. Gateshead, Oct 20 at 11. Briggs, Gateshead.

Kay, Richard Botheroyd, Basinghall-st, Beer Seller. Pet Oct 6. London, Oct 21 at 12. Hawley, Coleman-st.

Kelly, Michael, Leeds, Broker. Pet Sept 29. Leeds, Oct 20 at 11. Prest, Leeds.

Kempson, Henry, Harford-ter, Mile End-rd, Currier. Pet Oct 4. London, Oct 22 at 12.30. Holmes, Fenchurch-st.

Laforest, Charles Raymond Robert, 59 Rupert-st. Haymarket, Clerk. Pet Oct 6. London, Oct 22 at 2. Biggenden, Walbrook.

Lee, Joseph, 3 Fishmonger-alley, London, Bookseller. Pet Sept 27. London, Oct 22 at 11. Hill, Basinghall-st.

Leeman, John Greene, Nottingham, Draper. Pet Oct 3. Birmingham, Oct 21 at 11. Parry, Birmingham.

Leatham, Thomas, Lyme Regis, Master in the Navy. Pet Oct 6. Exeter, Oct 18 at 10. Pitts, Exeter.

Metcalfe, John, 4 Clement's-lane, London, Stockbroker. Sept 23. London, Oct 21 at 11.30. Aldridge & Bromley, Moorgate-st.

Mitchell, Samuel Thomas, 6 Beaumont-st, Mile End-rd, Boot Maker. Pet Oct 6. London, Oct 21 at 12.30. Preston & Dorman, Gresham-st.

Morris, James Isaac, Marlborough-rd, Islington. Pet Oct 3 (in for pau). London, Oct 22 at 12.30. Aldridge Moorgate-st.

Newitt, John, Dullington, Northampton, Bookmaker. Pet Oct 2. London Oct 22 at 12. Eldred, Great James-st, Bedford-row.

Pearce, William, Tatchbrook-st, Picnic, Carver. Pet Oct 3. London, Oct 21 at 11. Cooper, Charing-cross.

Power, Daniel, Gloucester, Printer. Pet Oct 4. Bristol Oct 17 at 11. Matthews, Gloucester, and Lucas & Leonard, Bristol.

Price, Charles, Birkenhead, Bolter Maker. Pet Oct 3. Birkenhead, Nov 3 at 11. Williams, Liverpool.

Preichard, James Charles, Wilmot-sq, Middlesex, House Surgeon. Pet Oct 6. London, Oct 21 at 11. Marshall & Son, Hatton-Garden.

Richardson, William, St. Helena, Lancaster, Joiner. Pet Oct 3. St. Helena, Oct 21 at 11. Marsh, St. Helena.

Rimes, William, Sherborne, Grocer. Pet Oct 2. Yeovil, Oct 24 at 12. Fear, Sherborne.

Robinson, William, Manchester, Labourer. Pet Oct 3. Manchester, Oct 29 at 9.30. Bent, Manchester.

Shaw, Hugh, Ashton-under-Lyne, Commission Agent. Pet Oct 4. Ashton-under-Lyne, Oct 16 at 12. Swan, Manchester.

Skinner, William, 6 Ashton-st, Limehouse, Lighterman. Pet Oct 1. London, Oct 22 at 12. Holt, Quality-ct.

Spice, William (not Spicel), as stated in Gazette of 30th ult.)

Stratford, John, Knottingley, Grocer. Pet Oct 3. Pontefract, Oct 15 at 11. Jefferson, Pontefract.

Stiles, Samuel, Washington, Sussex, Farmer. Pet Oct 4. Worthing, Oct 18 at 10. Goodman, Brighton.

Suter, George William, 23 New Broad-st, London, Stationer. Pet Oct 4. London, Oct 22 at 11. Hill, Basinghall-st.

Swift, Joseph, Liverpool, Ironmonger. Pet Sept 26. Liverpool, Oct 20 at 12. Neal & Martin, Liverpool.

Taylor, Edward, Shaftesbury, Gardener. Pet Oct 2. Shaftesbury, Oct 22 at 12. Chitty, Shaftesbury.

Towers, Frank, Waterloo-rd, Surrey, Victualler. Pet Sept 27. London, Oct 21 at 12.30. Dimmock, 2 Suffolk-lane.

Walton, Herbert, Derby-rd, Nottingham, Beer Seller. Pet Oct 3. Nottingham, Oct 29 at 10. Brown, Nottingham.

Wells, Samuel, Nottingham, Baker. Pet Oct 3. Nottingham, Oct 29 at 10. Smith, Nottingham.

Williams, William Lewis, Crown-st, Soho. Pet Oct 3 (for pau), London, Oct 21 at 11.30. Aldridge, 46 Moorgate-st.

Winterhalter, Joseph, 1 Old Chapel-rd, Saint Pancras, Middlesex, Watchmaker. Pet Oct 1. London, Oct 22 at 12. Howell, Cheap-side.

#### BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

TUESDAY, Oct. 7, 1862.

Elliott, Charles, Kippax, York, Grocer. Sept 23.

**FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT,** a fine FREEHOLD ESTATE of about 1,000 acres, within 50 miles of the metropolis. It is all within a ring fence, and is principally rich grazing land. There are on it several sites, commanding beautiful views, fit for the erection of a mansion.

For particulars apply personally to Mr. EDWARD H. BURNELL, 22, Bedford-row, London, W.C. Principals or their solicitors only will be treated with.

The important and very valuable Manor of Cheltenham-cum-Membris, in the county of Gloucester, with its royalties, rents, heriots, fines, quarries, &c., as well as steward's fees, the franchise of the Markets and Fairs of the town of Cheltenham, the market-house, with the arcade, shops and standings, the Newmarket Inn, manor-office, dwelling-houses, stable, coach-houses, yard, &c.

**MESSRS. BEADEL & SONS are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, London, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, at TWELVE for ONE o'Clock, first in One Lot, and if not so sold, then in several Lots, the following very valuable PROPERTIES:**—The Manor of Cheltenham-cum-Membris, with all royalties, courts-leet, courts baron, rents, heriots, fines, quarries, and other rights and privileges thereto belonging, together with the steward's fees: the messuage, known as the Manor-office, situate in Portland-street, adjoining Trinity Church; the franchise of the markets and fairs of the town of Cheltenham, with the tolls, stallage, and other dues and incidents thereof; the Market-house, with the arcade, shops, and standings; the Newmarket Inn, with the appurtenances belonging thereto; a capital messuage or dwelling-house, known as 148, High-street, in the occupation of Mr. Sims, at £300 per annum; a superior dwelling-house, known as 6, Berkeley-place, with gardens belonging, occupied by Mrs. Basevi, at £70 per annum; range of coach-houses, stables, yard, and buildings, situate in Wilcombe-place, in the occupation of Mr. Williams, at £25 per annum.

Particulars may be obtained of Messrs. GWINNETT & TICEHURST, Solicitors, Cheltenham; or of Messrs. F. SMITH, STENNING, & CROFT, Solicitors, 3, Basinghall-street; at the Mart; and of Messrs. BEADEL & SONS, 25, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

## LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

Chancery-lane, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £5,000,000.

#### TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. LORD CHELMSFORD.

The Right Hon. LORD TRURO.

The Right Hon. the LORD CHIEF BARON.

The Right Hon. the LORD JUSTICE SIR J. L. KNIGHT BRUCE.

The Right Hon. the LORD JUSTICE SIR G. J. TURNER.

The Right Hon. JOHN ROBERT MOWBRAY, M.P.

WILLIAM BROUGHAM, Esq.

Insurances expiring at Michaelmas should be renewed within 15 days thereafter, at the Offices of the Society, or with any of its agents throughout the country.

The Society holds itself responsible, under its fire policy, for any damage done by explosion of gas.

E. BLAKE BEAL, Secretary.

## LIFE POLICIES AS SECURITIES.—Under the

NEW SCHEME (Class B.) of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND (Founded 1838) there is no liability to forfeiture or to extra charges, nor are there any restrictions as to residence or occupation. The policies are therefore peculiarly valuable for almost every purpose.

Prospectuses, containing full explanations, will be forwarded to any part of the country. The premiums required under this new scheme are moderate, and are as follows:—

Rates for Assurance of £100, payable at Death.

Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	1 19 8	2 6 4	45	3 12 8	4 1 8
30	2 5 8	2 12 10	50	4 7 8	4 18 8
35	2 12 6	3 0 2	55	5 6 6	5 19 10
40	3 1 2	3 8 10	60	6 10 0	7 6 2

A Medical Officer in attendance daily at 12.45 o'Clock.

THOS. FRASER, Resident Secretary.

London, No. 20, King William-street, E.C.

## PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1797,

No. 70, Lombard-street, E.C., and 57, Charing Cross, S.W.

#### DIRECTORS.

Octavius E. Cooke, Esq.

William Cotton, Esq. D.C.L., F.R.S.

John Davis, Esq.

Jas. A. Gordon, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

Edward Hawkins, Jun., Esq.

Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.

Henry Lancelot Holland, Esq.

William James Lancaster, Esq.

John Lubbock, Esq., F.R.S.

Benjamin Shaw, Esq.

Matthew Whiting, Esq.

M. Wyvill, Jun., Esq., M.P.

Robert Tucker, Secretary and Actuary.

EXAMPLES of the amount of Bonus awarded at the recent revision of profits to Policies of £1,000 each, effected for the whole term of life at the undermentioned ages:—

Age when Assured.	Duration of Policy.	Bonus in Cash.	Bonus in Reversion.
20	7 years	£ 29 7 0	£ 66 0 0
	14 years	36 2 0	73 10 0
	21 years	44 8 0	82 0 0
40	7 years	49 18 6	80 10 0
	14 years	61 2 0	90 10 0
	21 years	75 2 6	108 0 0
60	7 years	95 4 6	127 10 0
	14 years	117 2 6	144 10 0
	21 years	144 1 0	165 10 0

\* For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply at the Offices as above, or to any of the Company's Agents.

## ALBERT MEDICAL AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Principal Office, 7, Waterloo-place, London.

Branch Offices—At Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra, and Hong Kong, with agencies throughout the United Kingdom.

POSITION, INCOME, AND PROGRESS, OF THE COMPANY.

The accumulated assets exceed ..... £650,000  
The subscribed capital ..... 500,000  
The annual income from life premiums exceeds ..... 250,000  
The policy claims and bonuses paid to claimants about ..... 1,000,000

The new business is progressing at the rate of about £25,000 per annum. The Company contracts the following description of business—Life Assurance on Healthy and Diseased Lives, Annuities and Endowments of all kinds, India Risk Assurances, and Guarantee business; and confers upon Insurers great facilities and advantages, coupled with perfect security.

Special and peculiar features have been adopted, in order to render the Company's Policies additionally valuable as securities, and to offer to the insured means whereby their policies may be saved from forfeiture.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal for Assurance, and every information, may be obtained on application to any of the Society's Agents; or to the Secretary, at 7, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., to whom applications for agencies in places not efficiently represented may be addressed.

FRANK EASUM, Secretary.

